UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/49/170
S/1994/659
3 June 1994

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Items 103 and 104 (c) of the
preliminary list*
REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES,
QUESTIONS RELATING TO REFUGEES,
RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS
AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS
SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL
RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 3 June 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter from His Excellency Dr. Mate Granić, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia, addressed to you (see annex).

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 103 and 104 (c) of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/49/50/Rev.1.

Annex

Letter dated 3 June 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General

It is with deep concern and indignation that the Government of the Republic of Croatia has observed the continued perpetration of the abhorrent policy of ethnic cleansing carried out against the non-Serbian population in the regions under the control of Serbian forces in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The point in question is the forced removal and expulsion of whole families from their homes, in the course of which there are numerous recorded cases of attacks against the personal integrity of individuals, the seizure of property and means of livelihood, and widespread killings. As a result, in only the last few days, close to 600 persons have been transported, through the intercession of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), into the territory of the Republic of Croatia from the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It is evident that, in the execution of this policy of genocide, which is being carried out with impunity against the civilian population, the Serbian authorities have not encountered an appropriate response from the international community and that the forces of UNPROFOR may not have undertaken adequate measures for the prevention of these grossly illegal acts, the consequence of which is a significant increase in the flow of refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina, primarily into the Republic of Croatia. Since the beginning of this year, through the end of May, at least 18,866 new Bosnian refugees have entered Croatia.

This tragic exodus of the non-Serbian population from Bosnia and Herzegovina most directly affects Croatia, which already cares for close to 300,000 Bosnian refugees, at direct financial costs in excess of US$ 832 million through year-end 1993, on top of some 250,000 of its own displaced persons from the occupied territories of Croatia.

Guided by moral and humanitarian obligations, Croatia has accepted a burden it can no longer bear alone, owing to the obvious financial costs beyond the capacity of its small and occupation-depressed economy. Moreover, the Government of Croatia finds it regrettable that there is still a lack of adequate level of cooperation between the representatives of the United Nations and other international peace-keeping and humanitarian organizations with the corresponding authorities of the Republic of Croatia. This has resulted in substantial difficulties in the reception, housing, care and transfer of refugees to places of temporary residence in Croatia and in other countries.

For that reason, the Republic of Croatia requests that the United Nations expeditiously undertake steps in cooperation with international organizations and individual Member States of the United Nations to accept Bosnian refugees, and especially calls upon the United Nations and the entire international

community to take effective measures to curtail the systematic policy of ethnic cleansing by the Serb forces, as well as to assist in the return of the refugees to their homes in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(Signed) Dr. Mate GRANIĆ
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Croatia

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 38 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 3 June 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, and in further reference to my previous letters concerning the acts of aggression which Israel continues to perpetrate against Lebanon, I regret to inform you of the details of yet another bloody act of aggression, which was committed during the night of 1-2 June 1994.

1. On Wednesday, 1 June 1994, at 3.20 a.m., a compact formation of Israeli aircraft penetrated Lebanese airspace above Kasrawan, Jbeil and Batrun. Shortly thereafter, infantry forces, supported by other combat aircraft, also penetrated Lebanese territory.

2. On Thursday, 2 June, at 2.15 a.m., Israeli combat aircraft bombarded the areas of Ayn Dardara and Nabel Loujouj, located 7 kilometres east of Baalbek, using cluster bombs, fragmentation bombs, napalm bombs and perforating bombs. Israeli infantry forces then pursued the fleeing inhabitants, most of whom were children under 15 years of age, firing on them with heavy machine-guns with the support of bombs and rockets. This massacre left 50 dead and more than 60 wounded, most of them seriously. Meanwhile, Israel has concentrated tanks and heavy artillery on the southern border of Lebanon, while its combat aircraft constantly fly over the region. This aggression follows a series of threats by Israeli political and military leaders against Lebanon and the security of its inhabitants.

The Lebanese Government vigorously condemns and denounces this bloody aggression perpetrated by Israel against the sovereignty of Lebanon, which constitutes yet another violation of its territorial integrity and of the

* A/49/50/Rev.1.

security of its citizens, and calls on the international community, represented by the Security Council, to prevent Israel from continuing to flout international law and custom by organizing military operations which threaten the security and stability of the region, thus running the risk of compromising the peace process in the Middle East.

This Israeli aggression comes just 12 days after the abduction of a Lebanese citizen from his home by Israeli forces, an incident which was the subject of the most recent Lebanese complaint to the Security Council.

Any hesitation on the part of the Council to put an end to these Israeli acts of aggression will allow that country to pursue its policy of destruction freely and with impunity.

Supported by the legitimacy conferred upon it by the United Nations, the Security Council should take a firm position against this fresh Israeli aggression in order to save the peace process in the Middle East and preserve international peace and security.

The Lebanese Government requests that an emergency meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider this Israeli act of aggression and take coercive measures to prevent the instability in the region from worsening.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 38 of the provisional list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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6 June 1994
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 38 of the preliminary list**
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 3 June 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, and in further reference to my previous letters concerning the acts of aggression which Israel continues to perpetrate against Lebanon, I regret to inform you of the details of yet another bloody act of aggression, which was committed during the night of 1-2 June 1994.

1. On Wednesday, 1 June 1994, at 11 p.m., a compact formation of Israeli aircraft penetrated Lebanese airspace above Kasrawan, Jbeil and Batrun. Shortly thereafter, military helicopters, supported by other combat aircraft, also penetrated Lebanese territory.

2. On Thursday, 2 June, at 2.15 a.m., Israeli combat aircraft bombarded the areas of Ayn Dardara and Naba' Loujouj, located 7 kilometres east of Baalbek, using cluster bombs, fragmentation bombs, napalm bombs and perforating bombs. Israeli military helicopters then pursued the fleeing inhabitants, most of whom were children under 15 years of age, firing on them with heavy machine-guns with the support of bombs and rockets. This massacre left 50 dead and more than 60 wounded, most of them seriously. Meanwhile, Israel has concentrated tanks and heavy artillery on the southern border of Lebanon, while its combat aircraft constantly fly over the region. This aggression follows a series of threats by Israeli political and military leaders against Lebanon and the security of its inhabitants.

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The Lebanese Government requests that an emergency meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider this Israeli act of aggression and take coercive measures to prevent the escalation of tension in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 38 of the provisional list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative